

## TEXAN HERDERS.

The Life Led by a Hard-Worked and Poorly-Paid Class of People.

We will suppose, by way of illustration, that a practical herder has been engaged to run a flock, and in the early morning, as the first gray streaks of dawn appear in the eastern sky, he sallies forth to take charge of his woolly flock, who are just beginning to awake and leave their bedding-places. If he is a Mexican he looks extremely picturesque in his bright blue jacket, with its double row of silver buttons, which, by the way, are not for use but solely for ornament, for a Mexican never buttons his jacket, else he would hide his gaudy calico shirt. On his nether limbs are leggings of leather or buckskin to protect his legs from the sharp thorns through which he will be forced to march. These are kept in place by a crimson, orange or blue sash, over which is buckled a broad, full of cartridges. On his head, the inevitable sombrero, with its ornamentation of gold and silver lace. If he is a sensible man, his scrupulous will be tied over one shoulder and under the opposite arm he will carry a Winchester rifle and a sharp butcher knife. As the sheep begin to move off, he saunters slowly along behind them, keeping a sharp lookout for stragglers. Sheep do not travel fast, but they keep moving. At about midday they will begin to feed back toward the bedding-places. There the herder will eat his humblest dinner of tortillas and chili washed down by a glass of water. If he is fortunate enough to be in the vicinity of a spring or water-hole, about sundown the sheep will reach their camp and begin to select beds for the night. The herder then selects a place to sleep, and he will be a rule sheltered by a hillside himself a fire and coals for his dinner. Possibly he may have killed a quail or a rabbit during the day. If so, he makes a savory soup. Then he smokes his cigar and walks around the flock to see that none are missing. If all is well he returns to his camp and, rolling himself in his sash, lies down. He may have a good night's sleep and he may not. A careful herder will be aroused if a single sheep moves and will immediately rise up to see what is the matter. If a bear or cougar or tiger-cat is lurking about he will hunt for the varmint and either kill him or frighten him away. Above all things he must guard against a stampede, for if the timid sheep once get started there is no stopping them—the herd would become scattered, many would be lost and the herder would be charged up with the missing sheep. Long before daylight he is up, and by the time the sheep begin to move he has cooked and eaten his breakfast and is ready to take up the morning's journey. Imagine what a picnic a man must have who performs this dreary routine for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year! Sheep-herding admits of no holidays.

—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

## FOR THE AGED.

Why They Should Be Particularly Careful to Avoid Undue Exertion.

Age works great physical changes, many of which are generally recognized. Some of them involve dangerous liabilities and impose the need of constant caution. One is to guard against undue exertion. The tough, elastic coat of the arteries is apt to become, on the one hand, chalk-like and brittle, or, on the other, fatty and weak. Nature seems to guard against the consequent danger of rupturing old persons less inclined to effort. But a little extra exertion put forth suddenly, may cause the weakened vessels to give way from the increased force with which the heart throws the blood into them. Hence may result apoplexy or fatal aneurism—the latter being a sudden bulging out of an artery, into the heart itself (or the aorta—the great curved trunk which first receives the blood from the heart) may be in a similar condition, and suddenly fail because of undue exertion, when it might have been equal to the ordinary work of the day. Sooner or later, in late cases, where an elderly gentleman hurried to reach a railroad train, and fell dead on entering it. The aged should finally refuse to hurry.

A like caution applies to whatever quickens the action of the heart. Every one knows the power of violent emotions, in this respect. No one should be taken to task for taking the aged to the top of the stairs, and keep their mind on each step down by a conscious voluntary effort. The aged should also most carefully guard against a chill. It is more dangerous for an old man to catch a fever—*Yonah's Companion*.

## ANCIENT HABITATIONS.

A Valuable Archaeological Discovery Made by the Geological Survey.

Major Powell, Chief of the Geological Survey, has discovered in New Mexico, near California Mountain, what he pronounces to be the oldest human habitation upon the American continent. The mountains in this vicinity are covered with huge beds of lava, in which the prehistoric man and his comrades excavated "stone rooms," which were lined with a species of plaster made from the lava, and in these rooms were found various evidences of quite an advanced civilization, among them a species of cloth made of woven hair and a large number of pieces of pottery. In the sides of the rooms cupboards and shelves were excavated. In one room, sticking out of the bare face of the wall, was a small branch of a tree. When this was pulled out, it was found that there was a hollow space behind the wall. Colonel J. H. Stephenson, Major Powell's assistant, broke this with a pick and found a little concealed niche, in which was a small carved figure resembling a man done up in a closely-woven fabric, which with the touch of the hand turned to dust. It was blackened and crisp, like the mummy cloths of Egypt. In all, some sixty groups of these lava villages were found, there being twenty houses in each group. The evidences of civilization were similar, but the people, judged by their crudity and want of skill a good deal from the articles found in the old houses. —*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

## WILD ANIMALS.

Their Prices Doubled by El Mahdi's Insurrection in Africa.

"The recent troubles in Africa," said a New York dealer in wild animals, "have made all African animals expensive; but so many Indian animals have been shipped to all parts of the world that they can be bought very cheap. You can now get a fine Bengal tiger, that would have cost you from \$2,000 to \$3,000 not long ago, for \$1,600 to \$1,800."

"What sort of animals command the highest prices?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, you know that there is a great deal of fraud in the show business as well as in other professions and other lines of trade. On general principles a showman will pay the highest rates for any animal he can advertise for any special peculiarity or quality. The most expensive animals, however, are the price paid for Jumbo. We had here a couple of Malay elephants that came from a mountainous country, and which, by a provision of nature, were covered with hair four or five inches long to keep out the cold. There was nothing very extraordinary about that, perhaps; but these animals were widely advertised as 'woolly,' and we had no difficulty in disposing of them for \$10,000 each, though they were as poor, small specimens as I ever saw. One was only thirty-two inches high."

"Which animals sell the best?"

"The most expensive, probably are the hippopotami. There are none to be had in the market at the present time. If we had one we could readily get \$7,000 to \$8,000 for it. A rhinoceros will command from \$8,000 to \$9,000 and is hard to get. Elephants are now a great deal on the market, and are consequently selling cheap. Those we used to get \$6,000 for we now sell for \$2,000."

"How do the felines sell?"

"Well, here's a lion, in good condition, we have marked at \$1,000. Lions are caught when about five or six months old by our agents in Africa and kept for about a year when they are fully grown. It is almost impossible to catch them when they are old. Tigers bring the same prices, a first-class one running up nearly to \$2,000. I have a magnificent pair of black leopards over here," pointing to a cage in which two huge creatures were growling. "They are now about four years old, they are tame, though we've had them some time. They're worth \$500 each. Here's a nice little pair of spotted leopards," putting his hand through and caressing one of them, "that are worth \$500 for the two, because they are particularly good for a circus, being quite tame and consequently available for exhibition by a beast tamer or for a parade."

"Do any other animals bring good prices?"

"O, yes. A chimpanzee brings \$500. If we had a dozen giraffes to-day we could sell them for \$2,000 apiece. A good baboon is worth \$250. Little animals sell from \$15 upward. There are few African antelopes now in the market, but they always bring good prices." —*N. Y. Sun*.

## NEW AMMUNITION.

Invention of a Cartridge Which Leaves the Rifle-Barrel Clean.

A new thing in guns has been invented. Colonel Henry F. Clark, of Poughkeepsie, is responsible for it, and he has found some experts in rifle-shooting to share his enthusiasm over a device in the way of ammunition which upsets all accepted theories and prevents just what every one said it would inevitably cause, namely, the fouling of the gun.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

All baked puddings should be baked in a pan placed in a larger pan partly filled with hot water.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bottles. Hot alum-water is also good for this purpose. —*N. Y. Mail*.

The best way to take care of choice Oriental rugs is to keep them in constant use; it is impossible to wear them out. —*Boston Post*.

A correspondent of *Farm and Fireside* says: "I have never seen a wart that could not be removed by applying castor oil twice a day for ten or twelve days."

To remove the tops of fruit jars, that can not be started by hand, dip a cloth in very hot water and apply to the outside of the cap; this will cause it to expand.

To keep insects out of bird-cages, tie up a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in the cage. Red ants, it is said, will never found in a closet or drawer if a small bag of sulphur be kept in those places. —*Chicago Tribune*.

Ginger Cake: One cup molasses, one cup sugar, two tablespoons of black pepper, two tablespoons ginger, two of cinnamon, one cup butter, one-third cup sour milk, five cups flour, one teaspoonful soda. Cut in squares. —*The Housewife*.

Chicken Pudding: Cut up the chicken in large pieces, and put them in a sauce-pan with seasoning, celery, parsley, and as little water as will cook them; let them simmer until tender; then take the chicken from the water and place it in a deep baking dish; pour the batter made with milk, flour and eggs over all, and bake it. —*Western Rural*.

A sweet dish: Boil some rice quite soft, and when it is dry mix it with a boiled custard of three eggs and a pint of milk flavored with vanilla; maraschino may be added. Add a little steamed fruit or jam and half a pint of whipped cream. Mix thoroughly, pour it into a mold, set in the ice until quite firm and then turn it into a dish and serve. —*Exchange*.

A farmer writes: "I always manage to have sold for corn on which manure has been spread the fall before. After corn I sow in wheat, then in clover, and pasture one year. I always try to plow my corn six times. I am raising fifty bushels of corn where, four years ago, they raised none. Clover, manure, and deep plowing is the secret of my business." —*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Rich Griddle Cake: "Put a half pound of flour into a bowl, add three ounces of butter and a little salt. Rub all together with the back of a spoon; when well mixed add as much rich milk as will form a light paste; roll it out, but touch it as little as possible, to half an inch in thickness. The griddle must be heated thoroughly, but not too hot—and must be greased, but no oil swimming in it. Place the cake upon it, and bake it twenty minutes, turning it once or twice." —*Exchange*.

## DEHORNING CATTLE.

The Monstrous Cruelty of This Horrible and Painful Operation.

Irish drovers who ship beavers across the Irish Channel to the English market knock off the horns with bludgeons as the readiest means of picking the wretched brutes into the vessel's hold. Next to this monstrous cruelty is the American dishonoring with saw, a practice lately brought under cognizance of Illinois courts. The evidence given by the defense was shamefully false. It was claimed that the animals suffered so little that they did not care for it! That the operation saved a quarter of the feed! And the brutal butchers, who are paid on a percentage basis, are not ashamed to boast that God would give him a big credit mark for introducing the custom in Illinois!

Any owner of cattle who has seen a cow dishorned by accident, as in play with another or by a fall, and has seen the beast writhe with the pain, although the most sensitive part of the animal is not broken and the shell only knocked off, can not doubt the fact that to cut through the sensitive core adds greatly to the intensity of the pain. The lining vascular membrane of the horn core is as sensitive as the lining of the nostril, and if one wishes to test the delicacy of this let him put a grain of cayenne pepper upon it. To saw through the horn close to the head is not only to mangle the membrane over a large surface, but it exposes the frontal sinus, to the irritating effect of the air and inflames it.

To stop the orifice with tar may relieve this result of the operation, but it leaves the wound to fester and inflame, while it slowly heals. The claim that a vicious bull after having been dishorned "could be led by a thirteen-year-old boy" simply proves the painful result of it, for the animal would be unable to bear a touch upon the wounded skull and would necessarily refrain from it. As a last resort in a case where the practice might be justified, but to torment thousands of inoffensive cattle that they may be more closely crowded into the cars is a cruelty which calls for the most severe repression. —*A Live Stockman, in N. Y. Tribune*.

## A SUGAR SUBSTITUTE.

A Substance Extracted from Coal Tar Which is Sweeter Than Sugar.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein, the President of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry, calls attention to a new substance which is extracted from coal tar, and possesses sweetening properties far stronger than the best cane or beet-root sugar. This substance, he says, seemed likely to enter into daily consumption. According to Mr. Levinstein, one part of it will give a very sweet taste to ten thousand parts of water, for it is ten hundred and thirty times sweeter than best sugar, and taken in the quantities added to food as sweetening material, has no injurious effects whatever on the human system. Patients suffering from diabetes have been treated for the last few months in one of the principal hospitals in Berlin with saccharin without feeling in the least inconvenienced by its use. The use of saccharin would, therefore, Mr. Levinstein said, be not merely a probable substitute for sugar, but it might even be applied to medicinal purposes where sugar was not permissible. —*Scientific American*.

The codfish continues to grow in definitely without regard to age, so long as it has a plentiful supply of food. The oldest codfish are the largest, and they sometimes grow to be as long as a man is high. They swim about near the bottom of the sea, not often ascending to the surface. Some of the largest of these fish, such as crabs, shellfish and other small fish, but not on vegetables. —*Boston Globe*.

## EXPENSIVE BUTTONS.

They Are to Be Had in Wood, Mother-of-Pearl, Diamonds and Pearls.

Buttons are a prominent feature in dress just now, their size in many instances being almost grotesque. Many of the newer styles are handsome and very expensive, reaching in price to fifteen and twenty dollars the dozen, with smaller ones to match for the bodice and sleeves. Among the varieties which crowd the market are the Watrous, Louis XV. and XVI. called severally after the monarchs whose names they bear. A fashionable and costly variety is a set of deep cream-colored enamel and mother-of-pearl buttons, exquisitely hand painted, each button bearing a different device. The list includes Dresden works of art in a plique, Grecian interlaced chains enclosing real gems in the center, almond-shaped enamel cut out flat with Murillo cherubs in raised work and huge earring and bronze buttons with richly colored enamel in medallion effects. Added to the high art productions of foreign lands, which show Roman and the gay Persian intermingling of lights and shades are less expensive sets of cowry shell, corozo, "a grained woods of the coco palm, which take fine polish, and is made also into rosary beads, Japanese buttons, China buttons, bronze and silver buttons, and buttons ad infinitum, the list running down to the very glass button made of real diamonds, pearls and rubies, to be worn upon gloves en suite with wedding and reception toilets. —*N. Y. Evening Post*.

## American Vital Statistics.

It is a matter for international regret that in such essential departments of vital statistics as the registration of births and deaths in the United States should be so far behind most other civilized countries. Until, however, some tolerably uniform system for such registration be adopted throughout the United States, we must doubt whether, either from a public-health or a statistical point of view, the comparison of American and European mortality statistics can yield any useful result. —*London Lancet*.

## A Grandfather, coming to read his paper found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and thereupon declared: "I am sure my glasses are somewhere, but I can't read the paper." A little three-and-half-year-old girl, desiring to assist him, answered: "G'an' ya, go outside and look for 'em window, an' I'll hold 'em paper up so you can read 'em." —*Toledo Blade*.

## CONGRESSMAN FORK, of Ohio, says St. Jacobs Oil cured his rheumatism.

Congressman Hutchins, of Pennsylvania, publicly indorses Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When G. W. was a small boy they used to call him Farmer, because they can not lie. —*Pringle Farmer*.

## A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debtors must be paid on demand, unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is the only medicine that is valuable for sore throat, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by colds, and it cures the most dangerous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alternative action. By druggists.

What light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and best—Daylight. —*N. Y. Telegram*.

## DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, and combines the most valuable elements of nature, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or nervous prostration, or from any other ailment. It is sold by all druggists.

The match is a modern invention, but the match-maker is older than history. —*Chicago Tribune*.

## Throw Away Trusses.

When our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

As time advances the hair becomes gray, unless prevented by Hall's Hair Restorer. It is the only hair restorer that will grow in use. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Food boasts that his wife is gum—that is to say, a good thing. —*Boston Transcript*.

Pink's Toothache Drops relieve in 1 minute. 25c. Pink's Snuff Cure cures all snuffs. 25c. Pink's Snuff Cure cures all snuffs. 25c.

When two heads are always better than one—in a base drum. —*Boston Traveler*.

8 months' treatment for 10c. Pink's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A MAN of his word—An orator. —*National Weekly*.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
Choice Butcher 12 00  
HOGS—Common 8 00  
Good 9 00  
PORK—Common 10 00  
Lard—Prime 12 00  
Butter—Choice 15 00  
Eggs—No. 1 10 00  
Wheat—No. 1 12 00  
Corn—No. 1 10 00  
Oats—No. 1 8 00  
Rye—No. 1 10 00  
Clover—No. 1 10 00  
Hay—No. 1 10 00  
Flour—No. 1 10 00  
SUGAR—No. 1 10 00  
COFFEE—No. 1 10 00  
TEA—No. 1 10 00  
SPICES—No. 1 10 00  
FATS—No. 1 10 00  
OILS—No. 1 10 00  
WINE—No. 1 10 00  
BRANDY—No. 1 10 00  
WHISKY—No. 1 10 00  
GOLD—No. 1 10 00  
SILVER—No. 1 10 00  
CURRENCY—No. 1 10 00  
STOCKS—No. 1 10 00  
BONDS—No. 1 10 00  
REAL ESTATE—No. 1 10 00  
MISCELLANEOUS—No. 1 10 00

CHICAGO, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
Choice Butcher 12 00  
HOGS—Common 8 00  
Good 9 00  
PORK—Common 10 00  
Lard—Prime 12 00  
Butter—Choice 15 00  
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BALTIMORE, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
Choice Butcher 12 00  
HOGS—Common 8 00  
Good 9 00  
PORK—Common 10 00  
Lard—Prime 12 00  
Butter—Choice 15 00  
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LOUISVILLE, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
Choice Butcher 12 00  
HOGS—Common 8 00  
Good 9 00  
PORK—Common 10 00  
Lard—Prime 12 00  
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ST. LOUIS, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
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Flour—No. 1 10 00  
SUGAR—No. 1 10 00  
COFFEE—No. 1 10 00  
TEA—No. 1 10 00  
SPICES—No. 1 10 00  
FATS—No. 1 10 00  
OILS—No. 1 10 00  
WINE—No. 1 10 00  
BRANDY—No. 1 10 00  
WHISKY—No. 1 10 00  
GOLD—No. 1 10 00  
SILVER—No. 1 10 00  
CURRENCY—No. 1 10 00  
STOCKS—No. 1 10 00  
BONDS—No. 1 10 00  
REAL ESTATE—No. 1 10 00  
MISCELLANEOUS—No. 1 10 00

ST. CINCINNATI, May 1.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 10 00  
Choice Butcher 12 00  
HOGS—Common 8 00  
Good 9 00  
PORK—Common 10 00  
Lard—Prime 12 00  
Butter—Choice 15 00  
Eggs—No. 1 10 00  
Wheat—No. 1 12 00  
Corn—No. 1 10 00  
Oats—No. 1 8 00  
Rye—No. 1 10 00  
Clover—